THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

[1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts.* per Ann.] TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1799. [No. 1967.]

NEWPORT *(Rhode-Island)* Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

BANK OF RHODE-ISLAND.

THE Stockholders are notified, hat in Purſuance of the Ninth Article the Charter of Incorporation, a Semi-nnual Dividend will be declared and paid, Monday the 30th Inſtant.

That in Conformity to the Sixth and eventh Articles of the ſaid Charter, a eneral Meeting of the Stockholders is to holden at the State-Houſe, in this Town, Monday the 6th Day of January next, Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, for the lection of Directors, and the Tranſaction ſuch other Buſineſs as may be deemed eceſſary.

Transferring of Shares will ceaſe from e 20th Inſtant, until the 31ſt Inſtant.

By Order of the President & Directors,
M. SEIXAS, *Cashier.*
Newport, Dec. 17, 1799.

TRAYED from the Subſcriber, a ark Brown HORSE, about 14 Hands and nd an Half high, with a Blaze in his Fore-ead. Whoever has found, or may find id Horſe, and will return him, or give otice of him, ſhall be well rewarded.

ASHER ROBBINS.
Newport, 16th Dec. 1799.

All Perſons having any unſettled ccounts with *Jonathan Williams*, late of Newport, Chaiſe-Maker, are deſired to call n the Subſcribers for an Adjuſtment of hem, who are appointed Adminiſtrators to ettle his Eſtate.

OBADIAH WILLIAMS,
DAVID WILLIAMS.
Newport, 12th of 12th Month, 1799.

WE the Subſcribers being, by he Court of Probate for the Town of New-ort, appointed Commiſſioners to receive nd examine the Claims of the Creditors to he Eſtate of BENJAMIN TUELL, late of Newport, Cordwainer, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and ſix Months from the Date hereof being allowed for the Creditors to ring in their Claims—Notice is hereby iven, that we will attend at our reſpective Dwellings in ſaid Newport, for the Purpoſe oreſaid:

GILES SANFORD,
JOHN EASTON.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are equeſted to make Payment to

ELIZABETH TUELL, *Adm'x.*
Newport, Dec. 16, 1799.

A new Supply of Fall & Winter Goods.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Reſpectfully informs his FRIENDS, *and the* PUBLIC *in general,*

That he has just received, at his STORE, *oppoſite General* MARTIN'S,

A Beautiful Aſſortment of the moſt aſhionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to ſell very low.

Alſo, two Boxes of elegant TRUXTON HATS.

He returns his Thanks to his Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, Dec. 2, 1799.

SIMEON MARTIN

Has for Sale, for Caſh, or on a reaſonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland,

GOOD Retailing Surinam and Havanna MOLASSES, by the Hogſhead, Tierce or Barrel; old 3d Proof Windward-Iſland Rum; New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Meſs and prime Pork and Beef by the Barrel; Rice by the Caſk; Whale Oil by the Ton; Rock Salt by the Hundred Buſhels, or leſs Quantity; Pilot Bread by the Barrel; and Two Pair of Three-Pound Cannon, with all their Apparatus complete.

Newport, July 29, 1799.

FOR SALE, BY
GODFREY WENWOOD,

NEW ſuperfine and common Flour er Barrel—Middlings Ditto—Miſtic Tile, er Dozen—and Blown Salt, per Buſhel or eſs Quantity.

Newport, Oct. 7, 1799.

Newport Insurance Company.

THE Stockholders of the NEWPORT INSURANCE COMPANY are hereby notified, that the Half Yearly Dividend will be declared on Thurſday the 26th Inſtant, and be paid on and after that Day, at the Company's Office.

All Transfers of Shares will ceaſe from this Date until the 26th Inſtant.

The Stockholders are alſo notified, to meet at the Company's Office at 3 o'Clock P. M. on Tueſday the 7th of January next, to chooſe Directors of ſaid Company for the enſuing Year.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JABEZ DENISON, *Sec'ry.*
Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1799.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd or unboil'd.
Beſt London White Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting, Venetian Red, India Ditto.
Stone and Spruce Yellow.
Red Lead, Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe, Pruſſian Blue.
Gold & Silver Leaf.
Letharge, White Vitrol.
Painter's Bruſhes & Tools.
Scrubbing & Tar Bruſhes.
Camel's Hair Pencils.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright Varniſh.
Black Ditto.
Window Glaſs & Putty.

Any of the abdve Paints, ground in Oil, or dry, properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant Cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, at the ſhorteſt Notice, with Directions to uſe them.

Newport, May 24, 1799.

GIBBS & CHANNING

HAVE FOR SALE,

St. Peterſburgh clean Hemp; Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, firſt Quality —Cordage and Cables of all Dimenſions— Ruſſia and Swedes Iron, flat and ſquare.

BY THE PACKAGE.

Sheetings; Platilles Royales; Brittanias; Rouens; Sileſias; Creas-a la-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas; Oznabrigs; Ticklenburghs; Sailors blue and white Linen; Bedticking; Linen for fine Shirts; Diaper; Heſſian and brown Rolls; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloths; German Flannels and Serges; Stationary, and Glaſs Ware, calculated for the Weſt-India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Exportation.

New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Cargo, on ſhort Notice; Molaſſes, per Hogſhead; Holland Gin, per Pipe; 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glaſs; ſuperfine and fine Flour; Salt by the Quantity; Lead by the Ton.

Newport, 25th Feb. 1799.

CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN

HAS FOR SALE,

St. Peterſburg Clean Hemp,
Swedes Iron,
Souchong Tea, per Cheſt,
And Molaſſes, per Hogſhead.

Newport, Sept. 24th, 1799.

JOHN BAKER

Has for Sale at his STORE, *on Banister's Wharf,*

A General Aſſortment of GROCERIES, of the firſt Quality.

Captains of Veſſels and others ſupplied with SEA-STORES, on the ſhorteſt Notice.

Thoſe who will pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may rely upon ſupplying themſelves with any Article in his Line, of as good a Quality, and at as reaſonable a Rate, as at any Store in Newport.

He returns his ſincere Thanks to his Cuſtomers and the Public for paſt, and ſolicits future Favours.

Newport, April 29, 1799.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

SENATE, Monday, Dec. 9.

THE following Anſwer to the Preſident's Speech, paſſed the Senate.

To the PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.

ACCEPT, Sir, the reſpectful acknowledgments of the Senate of the United States for your Speech delivered to both Houſes of Congreſs, at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion.

While we devoutly join you in offering our thanks to Almighty GOD for the return of health to our cities, and for the general proſperity of the country; we cannot refrain from lamenting that the arts and calumnies of factious, deſigning men, have excited open rebellion a ſecond time in Pennſylvania; and thereby compelled the employment of a military force, to aid the civil authority, in the execution of the laws. We rejoice that your vigilance, energy and well-timed exertions, have cruſhed ſo daring an oppoſition, and prevented the ſpreading of ſuch treaſonable combinations. The promptitude and zeal diſplayed by the troops, called to ſuppreſs this inſurrection, deſerve our higheſt commendation and praiſe, and afford a pleaſing proof of the ſpirit and alacrity with which our fellow-citizens are ready to maintain the authority of our excellent government.

Knowing as we do, that the United States are ſincerely anxious for a fair and liberal execution of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, entered into with Great-Britain; we learn with regret that the progreſs of adjuſtment has been interrupted, by a difference of opinion among the Commiſſioners.——We hope, however, that the juſtice, the moderation, and the obvious intereſts of both parties, will lead to ſatisfactory explanations; and that the buſineſs will then go forward, to an amicable cloſe of all differences and demands, between the two countries. We are fully perſuaded, that the Legiſlature of the United States will cheerfully enable you to realize your aſſurances of performing, on our part, all engagements under our treaties, with punctuality and the moſt ſcrupulous good faith.

When we reflect upon the uncertainty of the reſult of the late miſſion to France, and upon the uncommon nature, extent and aſpect, of the war now raging in Europe; which affects materially our relations with the powers at war, and which has changed the condition of their colonies in our neighbourhood; we are of opinion with you, that it would be neither wiſe nor ſafe to relax our meaſures of defence, or to leſſen any of our preparations to repel aggreſſion.

Our inquiries and attention ſhall be carefully directed to the various other important ſubjects, which you have recommended to our conſideration; and from our experience of your paſt adminiſtration, we anticipate with the higheſt confidence, your ſtrenuous co-operation in all meaſures which have a tendency to promote and extend our national intereſts and happineſs.

The PRESIDENT's ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

I THANK you for this Addreſs. I wiſh you all poſſible ſucceſs and ſatisfaction in your deliberations on the means which have a tendency to promote and extend our national intereſts and happineſs—and I aſſure you, that in all your meaſures, directed to thoſe great objects, you may at all times rely with the higheſt confidence on my cordial co-operation.

The praiſe of the Senate, ſo judiciouſly conferred on the promptitude and zeal of the troops, called to ſuppreſs the inſurrection, as it falls from ſo high authority, muſt make a deep impreſſion, both as a terror to the diſobedient and an encouragement to ſuch as do well.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, December 10, 1799.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Monday, December 9.

The Houſe went into Committee, on the Anſwer to the Preſident's Speech—Mr. Dent in the chair.—Mr. Gregg moved to ſtrike out the words in the ſecond paragraph; "*to be ſeduced by the arts and miſrepreſentations of deſigning men;*" as he ſaid there had not been official proof of the fact laid before the Houſe. He denied the aſſertion, and was ſupported by Mr. Smilie.—The propriety of the ſentence was advocated by Meſſrs. Rutledge, Marſhall, and Harper; and the Anſwer was reported to the Houſe, without amendment, and adopted, as follows:

To the PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES:

SIR,

WHILE the Houſe of Repreſentatives contemplate the flattering proſpects of abundance from the labours of the people, by land and by ſea, the proſperity of our extended commerce, notwithſtanding interruptions occaſioned by the belligerent ſtate of a great part of the world, the return of health, induſtry and trade, to thoſe cities which have lately been afflicted with diſeaſe; and the various and ineſtimable advantages, civil and religious, which, ſecured under our happy frame of government, are continued to us unimpaired, we cannot fail to offer up to a benevolent Deity, our ſincere thanks, for theſe, the merciful diſpenſations of his protecting Providence.

That any portion of the people of America, ſhould permit themſelves, amidſt ſuch numerous bleſſings, to *be ſeduced by the arts and miſrepreſentations of deſigning men* into an open reſiſtance of a law of the United States, cannot be heard without deep and ſerious regret. Under a conſtitution where the public burthens can only be impoſed by the people themſelves, for their own benefit, and to promote their own objects, a hope might well have been indulged that the general intereſt would have been too well underſtood, and the general welfare too highly prized, to have produced in any of our citizens, a diſpoſition to hazard ſo much felicity, by the criminal effort of a part, to oppoſe, with lawleſs violence, the will of the whole. While we lament that depravity which could produce a defiance of the civil authority, and render indiſpenſible the aid of the military force of the nation, real conſolation is to be derived from the promptneſs and fidelity with which that aid was afforded. That zealous and active co-operation with the judicial power, of the volunteers and militia called into ſervice, which has reſtored order and ſubmiſſion to the laws, is a pleaſing evidence of the attachment of our fellow-citizens to their own free Government, and of the truly patriotic alacrity with which they will ſupport it.

To give due effect to the civil adminiſtration of government, and to enſure a juſt execution of the laws, are objects of ſuch real magnitude, as to ſecure a proper attention to your recommendation of a reviſion and amendment of the judiciary ſyſtem.

Highly approving, as we do, the pacific and humane policy which has been invariably profeſſed and ſincerely purſued by the Executive authority of the United States, a policy which our beſt intereſts enjoined, and of which honor has permitted the obſervance, we conſider as the moſt unequivocal proof of your inflexible perſeverance in the ſame well-choſen ſyſtem, your preparation to meet the firſt indications on the part of the French Republic, of a diſpoſition to accommodate the exiſting differences between the two countries, for a nomination of Miniſters on certain conditions, which the honor of our country unqueſtionably dictated, and which its moderation had certainly given it right to preſcribe. When the aſſurances, thus required of the French Government previous to the departure of our Envoys, had been given through their Miniſter of Foreign Relations, the direction that they ſhould proceed on their miſſion, was on your part a completion of the meaſure, and manifeſted the ſincerity with which it was commenced. We offer up our fervent prayers to the Supreme Ruler of the Univerſe for the ſucceſs of their Embaſſy, and that it may be productive of peace and happineſs to our common country. The uniform tenor of your conduct through a life uſeful to your fellow-citizens, and honorable to yourſelf, gives a ſure pledge of the ſincerity with which the avowed objects of the negotiation will be purſued on your part, and we earneſtly pray that ſimilar diſpoſitions may be diſplayed on the part of France. The differences which unfortunately ſubſiſt

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

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BANK OF RHODE-ISLAND.

THE Stockholders are notified, That in Purſuance of the Ninth Article of the Charter of Incorporation, a Semi-Annual Dividend will be declared and paid, on Monday the 30th Inſtant.

That in Conformity to the Sixth and Seventh Articles of the ſaid Charter, a General Meeting of the Stockholders is to be holden at the State-Houſe, in this Town, on Monday the 6th Day of January next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, for the Election of Directors, and the Tranſaction of ſuch other Buſineſs as may be deemed neceſſary.

Transferring of Shares will ceaſe from the 20th Inſtant, until the 31ſt Inſtant.

By Order of the Preſident & Directors,
M. SEIXAS, *CASHIER.*
Newport, Dec. 17, 1799.

STRAYED from the Subſcriber, a dark brown HORSE, about 14 Hands and and an Half high, with a Blaze in his Forehead. Whoever has found, or may find ſaid Horſe, and will return him, or give Notice of him, ſhall be well rewarded.
ASHER ROBBINS.
Newport, 16th Dec. 1799.

All Perſons having any unſettled Accounts with *Jonathan Williams*, late of Newport, Chaiſe-Maker, are deſired to call on the Subſcribers for an Adjuſtment of them, who are appointed Adminiſtrators to ſettle his Eſtate.
OBADIAH WILLIAMS,
DAVID WILLIAMS.
Newport, 12th of 12th Month, 1799.

WE the Subſcribers being, by the Court of Probate for the Town of Newport, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of BENJAMIN TUELL, late of Newport, Cordwainer, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and ſix Months from the Date hereof being allowed for the Creditors to bring in their Claims—Notice is hereby given, that we will attend at our reſpective Dwellings in ſaid Newport, for the Purpoſe aforeſaid.
GILES SANFORD,
JOHN EASTON.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make Payment to
ELIZABETH TUELL, *Adm'x.*
Newport, Dec. 16, 1799.

A new Supply of Fall & Winter Goods.

JOHN BOURS, jun.
Reſpectfully informs his FRIENDS, *and the* PUBLIC *in general,*
That he has juſt received, at his STORE, *oppoſite General* MARTIN'S,
A Beautiful Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to ſell very low.

Alſo, two Boxes of elegant TRUXTON HATS.

He returns his Thanks to his Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.
Newport, Dec. 2, 1799.

SIMEON MARTIN
Has for Sale, for Caſh, or on a reaſonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland,
GOOD Retailing Surinam and Havanna MOLASSES, by the Hogſhead, Tierce or Barrel; old 3d Proof Windward-Iſland Rum; New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Meſs and prime Pork and Beef by the Barrel; Rice by the Caſk; Whale Oil by the Ton; Rock Salt by the Hundred Buſhels, or leſs Quantity; Pilot Bread by the Barrel; and Two Pair of Three-Pound Cannon, with all their Apparatus complete.
Newport, July 29, 1799.

FOR SALE, BY
GODFREY WENWOOD,
NEW ſuperfine and common Flour per Barrel—Middlings Ditto—Miſtic Tile, per Dozen—and Blown Salt, per Buſhel or leſs Quantity.
Newport, Oct. 7, 1799.

Newport Inſurance Company.

THE Stockholders of the NEWPORT INSURANCE COMPANY are hereby notified, that the Half Yearly Dividend will be declared on Thurſday the 26th Inſtant, and be paid on and after that Day, at the Company's Office.

All Transfers of Shares will ceaſe from this Date until the 26th Inſtant.

The Stockholders are alſo notified, to meet at the Company's Office at 3 o'Clock P. M. on Tueſday the 7th of January next, to chooſe Directors of ſaid Company for the enſuing Year.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JABEZ DENISON, *Sec'ry.*
Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1799.

Linſeed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,
HAVE FOR SALE,
LINSEED-OIL, boil'd or unboil'd.
Beſt London White Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting, Venetian Red, India Ditto.
Stone and Spruce Yellow.
Red Lead, Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe, Pruſſian Blue.
Gold & Silver Leaf.
Letharge, White Vitrol.
Painter's Bruſhes & Tools.
Scrubbing & Tar Bruſhes.
Camel's Hair Pencils.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright Varniſh.
Black Ditto.
Window Glaſs & Putty.

Any of the abdve Paints, ground in Oil, or dry, properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant Cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, at the ſhorteſt Notice, with Directions to uſe them.
Newport, May 24, 1799.

GIBBS & CHANNING
HAVE FOR SALE,
St. Peterſburgh clean Hemp; Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, firſt Quality—Cordage and Cables of all Dimenſions—Ruſſia and Swedes Iron, flat and ſquare.
BY THE PACKAGE.
Sheetings; Platilles Royales; Brittanias; Rouens; Sileſias; Creas-a-la-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas; Oznabrigs; Ticklenburghs; Sailors blue and white Linen; Bedticking; Linen for fine Shirts; Diaper; Heſſian and brown Rolls; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloths; German Flannels and Serges; Stationary, and Glaſs Ware, calculated for the Weſt-India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Exportation.

New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Cargo, on ſhort Notice; Molaſſes, per Hogſhead; Holland Gin, per Pipe; 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glaſs; ſuperfine and fine Flour; Salt by the Quantity; Lead by the Ton.
Newport, 25th Feb. 1799.

CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN
HAS FOR SALE,
St. Peterſburg Clean Hemp,
Swedes Iron,
Souchong Tea, per Cheſt,
And Molaſſes, per Hogſhead.
Newport, Sept. 24th, 1799.

JOHN BAKER
Has for Sale at his STORE, *on Banister's Wharf,*
A General Aſſortment of GROCERIES, of the firſt Quality.

Captains of Veſſels and others ſupplied with SEA-STORES, on the ſhorteſt Notice.

Thoſe who will pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may rely upon ſupplying themſelves with any Article in his Line, of as good a Quality, and at as reaſonable a Rate, as at any Store in Newport.

He returns his ſincere Thanks to his Cuſtomers and the Public for paſt, and ſolicits future Favours.
Newport, April 29, 1799.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

SENATE, Monday, Dec. 9.

THE following Anſwer to the Preſident's Speech, paſſed the Senate.

To the PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.

ACCEPT, Sir, the reſpectful acknowledgments of the Senate of the United States for your Speech delivered to both Houſes of Congreſs, at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion.

While we devoutly join you in offering our thanks to Almighty GOD for the return of health to our cities, and for the general proſperity of the country; we cannot refrain from lamenting that the arts and calumnies of factious, deſigning men, have excited open rebellion a ſecond time in Pennſylvania; and thereby compelled the employment of a military force, to aid the civil authority, in the execution of the laws. We rejoice that your vigilance, energy and well-timed exertions, have cruſhed ſo daring an oppoſition, and prevented the ſpreading of ſuch treaſonable combinations. The promptitude and zeal diſplayed by the troops, called to ſuppreſs this inſurrection, deſerve our higheſt commendation and praiſe, and afford a pleaſing proof of the ſpirit and alacrity with which our fellow-citizens are ready to maintain the authority of our excellent government.

Knowing as we do, that the United States are ſincerely anxious for a fair and liberal execution of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, entered into with Great-Britain; we learn with regret that the progreſs of adjuſtment has been interrupted, by a difference of opinion among the Commiſſioners.——We hope, however, that the juſtice, the moderation, and the obvious intereſts of both parties, will lead to ſatisfactory explanations; and that the buſineſs will then go forward, to an amicable cloſe of all differences and demands, between the two countries. We are fully perſuaded, that the Legiſlature of the United States will cheerfully enable you to realize your aſſurances of performing, on our part, all engagements under our treaties, with punctuality and the moſt ſcrupulous good faith.

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The PRESIDENT's ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

I THANK you for this Addreſs. I wiſh you all poſſible ſucceſs and ſatisfaction in your deliberations on the means which have a tendency to promote and extend our national intereſts and happineſs—and I aſſure you, that in all your meaſures, directed to thoſe great objects, you may at all times rely with the higheſt confidence on my cordial co-operation.

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JOHN ADAMS.

United States, December 10, 1799.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Monday, December 9.

The Houſe went into Committee, on the Anſwer to the Preſident's Speech—Mr. Dent in the chair.—Mr. Gregg moved to ſtrike out the words in the ſecond paragraph, "*to be ſeduced by the arts and miſrepreſentations of deſigning men;*" as he ſaid there had not been official proof of the fact laid before the Houſe. He denied the aſſertion, and was ſupported by Mr. Smilie.—The propriety of the ſentence was advocated by Meſſrs. Rutledge, Marſhall, and Harper; and the Anſwer was reported to the Houſe, without amendment, and adopted, as follows:

To the PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES:

SIR,

WHILE the Houſe of Repreſentatives contemplate the flattering proſpects of abundance from the labours of the people, by land and by ſea, the proſperity of our extended commerce, notwithſtanding interruptions occaſioned by the belligerent ſtate of a great part of the world, the return of health, induſtry and trade, to thoſe cities which have lately been afflicted with diſeaſe, and the various and ineſtimable advantages, civil and religious, which, ſecured under our happy frame of government, are continued to us unimpaired, we cannot fail to offer up to a benevolent Deity, our ſincere thanks, for theſe, the merciful diſpenſations of his protecting Providence.

That any portion of the people of America, ſhould permit themſelves, amidſt ſuch numerous bleſſings, to *be ſeduced by the arts and miſrepreſentations of deſigning men* into an open reſiſtance of a law of the United States, cannot be heard without deep and ſerious regret. Under a conſtitution where the public burthens can only be impoſed by the people themſelves, for their own benefit, and to promote their own objects, a hope might well have been indulged that the general intereſt would have been too well underſtood, and the general welfare too highly prized, to have produced in any of our citizens, a diſpoſition to hazard ſo much felicity, by the criminal effort of a part, to oppoſe, with lawleſs violence, the will of the whole. While we lament that depravity which could produce a defiance of the civil authority, and render indiſpenſible the aid of the military force of the nation, real conſolation is to be derived from the promptneſs and fidelity with which that aid was afforded. That zealous and active co-operation with the judicial power, of the volunteers and militia called into ſervice, which has reſtored order and ſubmiſſion to the laws, is a pleaſing evidence of the attachment of our fellow-citizens to their own free Government, and of the truly patriotic alacrity with which they will ſupport it.

To give due effect to the civil adminiſtration of government, and to enſure a juſt execution of the laws, are objects of ſuch real magnitude, as to ſecure a proper attention to your recommendation of a reviſion and amendment of the judiciary ſyſtem.

Highly approving, as we do, the pacific and humane policy which has been invariably profeſſed and ſincerely purſued by the Executive authority of the United States, a policy which our beſt intereſts enjoined, and of which honor has permitted the obſervance, we conſider as the moſt unequivocal proof of your inflexible perſeverance in the ſame well-choſen ſyſtem, your preparation to meet the firſt indications on the part of the French Republic, of a diſpoſition to accommodate the exiſting differences between the two countries, for a nomination of Miniſters on certain conditions, which the honor of our country unqueſtionably dictated, and which its moderation had certainly given it right to preſcribe. When the aſſurances, thus required of the French Government previous to the departure of our Envoys, had been given through their Miniſter of Foreign Relations, the direction that they ſhould proceed on their miſſion, was on your part a completion of the meaſure, and manifeſted the ſincerity with which it was commenced. We offer up our fervent prayers to the Supreme Ruler of the Univerſe for the ſucceſs of their Embaſſy, and that it may be productive of peace and happineſs to our common country. The uniform tenor of your conduct through a life uſeful to your fellow-citizens, and honorable to yourſelf, gives a ſure pledge of the ſincerity with which the avowed objects of the negotiation will be purſued on your part, and we earneſtly pray that ſimilar diſpoſitions may be diſplayed on the part of France. The differences which unfortunately ſubſiſt

between the two nations, cannot fail in that event, to be happily terminated. To produce this end, to all ſo deſirable, firmneſs, moderation, and union at home, conſtitute, we are perſuaded, the ſureſt means.

The character of the gentlemen you have deputed, and ſtill more, the character of the government which deputes them, are ſafe pledges to their country, that nothing incompatible with its honor or intereſt, nothing inconſiſtent with our obligations of good faith or friendſhip to any other nation, will be ſtipulated.

We learn, with pleaſure, that our citizens with their property, trading to thoſe ports of St. Domingo with which commercial intercourſe has been renewed, have been duly reſpected, and that privateering from thoſe ports has ceaſed.

With you, we ſincerely regret that the execution of the VIth article of the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, with Great-Britain, an article produced by a mutual ſpirit of amity and juſtice, ſhould have been unavoidably interrupted. We doubt not but the ſame ſpirit of amity, and the ſame ſenſe of juſtice, in which it originated, will lead to ſatisfactory explanations —and we hear, with approbation, that our Miniſter at London will be immediately inſtructed to obtain them. While the engagements which America has contracted by her treaty with Great-Britain, ought to be fulfilled with that ſcrupulous punctuality and good faith to which our government has ever ſo tenaciouſly adhered; yet no motive exiſts to induce, and every principle forbids us to adopt a conſtruction which might extend them beyond the inſtrument by which they are created. We cherish the hope that the Government of Great-Britain will diſclaim ſuch extention, and by cordially uniting with that of the United States, for the removal of all difficulties, will ſoon enable the boards appointed under the VIth and VIIth articles of our treaty with that nation, to proceed, and bring the buſineſs committed to them reſpectively, to a ſatisfactory concluſion.

The buildings for the accommodation of Congreſs, and of the Preſident, and for the public offices of the government, at its permanent ſeat, being in ſuch a ſtate as to omit of a removal to that diſtrict by the time preſcribed by the act of Congreſs, no obſtacle it is preſumed, will exiſt to a compliance with the law.

With you, ſir, we deem the preſent period critical and momentous. The important changes which are occuring, the new and great events which are every hour preparing in the political world, the ſpirit of war which is prevalent in almoſt every nation with whoſe affairs the intereſts of the United States have any connection, demonſtrate how unſafe and precarious would be our ſituation, ſhould we neglect the means of maintaining our juſt rights. Reſpecting, as we have ever done, the rights of others, America eſtimates too correctly the value of her own, and has received evidence too complete, that they are only to be preſerved by her own vigilance, ever to permit herſelf to be ſeduced by a love of eaſe or by other conſiderations, into that deadly diſregard of the means of ſelf defence, which could only reſult from a careleſſneſs as criminal as it would be fatal, concerning the future deſtines of our growing republic.—The reſult of the miſſion to France is indeed, ſir, uncertain. It depends not on America alone. The moſt pacific temper will not always inſure peace. We ſhould therefore exhibit a ſyſtem of conduct as indiſcreet as it would be new in the hiſtory of the world, if we conſidered the negociation happily terminated, becauſe we have attempted to commence it, and peace reſtored becauſe we wiſh its reſtoration. But, ſir, however this miſſion may terminate, a ſteady perſeverance in a ſyſtem of national defence, commenſurate with our reſources, and the ſituation of our country, is an obvious dictate of duty. Experience the parent of wiſdom, and the great inſtructor of nations, has eſtabliſhed the truth of your poſition, that remotely as we are placed from the belligerent nations, and deſirous as we are, by doing juſtice to all, to avoid offence to any, yet nothing ſhort of the power of repelling aggreſſions will ſecure to our country a rational proſpect of eſcaping the calamities of war or national degradation.

In the progreſs of the ſeſſion, we ſhall take into our ſerions conſideration the various and important matters recommended to our attention.

A life devoted to the ſervice of your country, talents and integrity which have ſo juſtly acquired and ſo long retained the confidence and affection of your fellow citizens, atteſt the ſincerity of your declaration, that it is your anxious deſire ſo to execute the truſt repoſed in you, as to render the people of the United States proſperous and happy.

The ſame day the Preſident was pleaſed to return the following ANSWER:

Gentlemen Repreſentatives

Repreſentatives of the people of the United States, at their firſt aſſembly, after a freſh election, under the ſtrong impreſſion of the public opinion and national ſenſe, at this intereſting and ſingular criſis of our public affairs, has excited my ſenſibility and receives my ſincere and grateful acknowledgments.

As long as we can maintain with harmony and affection, the honor of our country, conſiſtently with its peace, externally and internally, while that is attainable, or in war, when that becomes neceſſary, aſſert its real independence and ſovereignty, and ſupport the conſtitutional energies and dignity of its government—we may be perfectly ſure under the ſmiles of Divine Providence, that we ſhall effectually promote and extend our national intereſts and happineſs.

The applauſe of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, ſo juſtly beſtowed upon the volunteers and militia for their zealous and active co-operation with the judicial power, which has reſtored order and ſubmiſſion to the laws, as it comes with peculiar weight and propriety from the legiſlature, cannot fail to have an extenſive and permanent effect, for the ſupport of government, upon all thoſe ingenuous minds, who receive delight from the approving and animating voice of their country.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States,
December 10, 1799.

Wedneſday, December 11.

The Speaker laid before the Houſe a letter from the Preſident of the Senate pro tem. including a report from the Commiſſioners of the ſinking fund, which was ordered to be printed.

Some difficulties having appeared in the execution of the law for the valuation of lands, &c. particularly in Pennſylvania; and the Commiſſioners conceiving their power not to extend to the adoption of any other plan than the one pointed out by law —Mr. Harper moved the following Reſolution, viz.

Reſolved, That the committee of ways and means have leave to bring in a bill farther to mend an act entitled, "An Act to provide for the valuation of lands, dwelling-houſes, and for the enumeration of ſlaves in the United States."

Committee of Ways and Means.

Meſſrs. Harper, Griſwold, Otis, Gallatin, Powel, John Brown, Stone, Nott and Platt.

Committee for examining the judiciary ſyſtem.

Meſſrs. Harper, C. Goodrich, Bayard, Marſhall, and Sewall.

Committee of Defence.

Meſſrs. Otis, Nicholas, Edmond, Abiel Foſter, Champlin, Wain, and Hill.

[*VIA BALTIMORE.*]

HAERLEM, October 8.

They write from Amſterdam—To-day the municipality have publiſhed an account, from General De Monceau, that the Engliſh have retreated from Alkmaer, and that the French have taken poſſeſſion; that great diſorder prevails in the Engliſh army, and that the Ruſſians aſſaſſinate their officers*; that 800 men who were taken by the Engliſh, are ſent back unexchanged. The priſoners of the enemy ſay, that the battle of the 6th coſt them 6000 men and 15 pieces of cannon. This evening paſſed twenty-three waggons with wounded Frenchmen.

* *One General has ſuffered, which is ſuppoſed to be the cauſe of their retreat.*

Extract of a letter from Alkmaer.

This morning, at 3 o'clock, the Engliſh evacuated our town and retreated to Langendyk, and the Dutch and French troops entered at 10 o'clock. 'Tis remarkable, that the ſame day, in 1572, it was likewiſe retaken.

HAGUE, October 10.

The citizen E. de Piredo and W. E. Van Dompſper, commiſſioners of the executive of the Batavian republic for the organization of an army of armed citizens, have written the following letter to the ſaid executive, dated Haerlem, October 8.

Citizen Directors,

The news which we had the honour to write you this day at noon, are not only confirmed, but this evening a French adjutant-general arrived, with the commandant of this place, Parve, who aſſures us, that the Engliſh and Ruſſians are fighting againſt each other. There is alſo a private letter from Beverwyck ſtating, that the Ruſſians had revolted againſt their officers, and killed ſeveral of them, even *as it is ſaid*, their general, and that this was the cauſe of their precipitate retreat. What is very ſure, is, that the Ruſſian officers priſoners of war, tell us this morning, that theſe two days paſt they had no bread, and that great miſunderſtandings exiſt between them and the Engliſh.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 11.

We have received letters from Amſterdam by which we learn that the armies are [illegible] main, and that the French are already in Pitten. There have arrived here 507 priſoners, the greater part of whom are Ruſſians. It appears by letters from Alkmaer, that the Engliſh left that town too precipitately, to do it any injury. The requiſitions which were laid in the morning, they had not time to collect.

PARIS, Oct. 14.

All the officers and ſoldiers of the French army in Egypt, have been ſick.—Buonaparte only has reſiſted the unhealthineſs of the climate, and the fatigue of his military labours, to which he had early accuſtomed himſelf.

When the army departed for Syria, it was ſtill in a very good condition. None of the diviſions had been yet viſited by the plague, except the garriſons of Alexandria and Diametta, of which a great many brave fellows have been mowed down. It is ſaid that the plague raged in the Bakery of the former of theſe cities with ſuch violence, that in two days all the Bakers died, which circumſtance deprived the garriſon of freſh bread for ſome time.

It is reported, that the moment when the Directory were writing a letter of felicitation to Buonaparte, upon his laſt victory, they learned that he had landed at Frijus. It is ſuppoſed from this, that his return was not expected by the Directory.

Moreau is here—Buonaparte is expected this evening.

Frankfort, it is ſaid, was taken by the French Oct. 5.

LONDON, Oct. 14—15.

The Inſpector ſloop of war, commanded by Capt. Lock, arrived yeſterday afternoon (14) in Yarmouth Roads from the Texel, whence ſhe ſailed on Saturday afternoon.—This veſſel brings accounts, that there had been ſkirmiſhing every day, between our troops and the enemy; and that a kind of general action took place on Thurſday laſt, all along the line, in which the enemy were repulſed.

Strong intrenchments, we underſtand, were throwing up at Ryck-down, to cover, it was ſuppoſed, the embarkation of our forces, whenever ſuch a meaſure ſhould be reſolved on.

When the Inſpector left the Helder, it was currently reported there, that 25,000 Pruſſians had entered Holland, but the immediate object of this movement had not been aſcertained. (*Sun.*)

A Cabinet-Council was held yeſterday (14) for the purpoſe of coming to a determination on the queſtion of evacuating Holland. Col. Brownrigg attended, to make known to them all the particulars of the ſituation of the allied armies; and the reſult was an order for their re-embarkation.

The Colonel and Sir Charles Hamilton ſet out for Holland with the order and inſtructions; the guards and other troops under orders for that country were countermanded, and meaſures are immediately to be taken, to procure more veſſels for the return of the army. Hopes are entertained, that as the Helder is capable of being ſtrongly fortified, and as we have a number of gun-boats to flank the embarkation, it will be effected with little loſs. It is the only thing, for which we have now to be anxious.

It is rumoured that the French, on re-entering Alkmaar, after the retreat of our troops, burned it to the ground; probably for having opened its gates to the Allies.

It appears by the papers found in the palace of Tippoo, &c. ſubmitted to Parliament, that the Sultan entered into a treaty, offenſive and defenſive, with France, the object of which was to diſpoſſeſs and divide between them all the Britiſh territory in India; for which purpoſe Tippoo was "to commence his operations in the heart of the Carnatic, in concert with a French army to be Landed at Port Novo;" but not waiting their arrival, he was to attack as ſoon as he heard they (the French) were in motion.—It was likewiſe agreed by treaty, dated the 30th July, 1798, and ſigned by Tippoo, that the Portugueſe dominions in India were to be alſo divided between the contracting parties.

His Sicilian Majeſty, in conſequence of the ſervices of Admiral Lord Nelſon, has created him Duke of Bronti, and ceded to him a territory worth 3000l. ſterling per annum.

On the 11th of October, about 800 Ruſſian priſoners arrived at Paris; ſome on foot, and ſome in carriages.

The concourſe to ſee them paſs, was aſtoniſhingly immenſe.—They were all dreſſed in green, and the officers were only diſtinguiſhed from the privates, by cocked hats and ſmall ſilver bands.

KINGSTON (Jamaica) Oct. 25.

The following Proclamation being of conſequence to the Merchants of this town, has been handed to us for publication:

PROCLAMATION.

Liberty. *Equality.*

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Arrete, declaring that all American and other neutral veſſels, coming from Engliſh ports in Europe or America, ſhall not be admitted into the ports of St. Domingo.

Extract from the Regiſter of the Deliberations of the Agency of the Executive Directory at St. Domingo.

The Agency of the Directory of St. Domingo, conſidering that its Arrtete of the 6th Floreal laſt, for the re-eſtabliſhment of commercial intercourſe with America, was dictated by conſiderations equally uſeful and honorable to both nations, whoſe true intereſts ought to incline them to unite themſelves cloſely, and that the ſame attention ſhould be paid to the majeſty of each republic—if therefore it is permitted to the enemies of France to benefit by the renewal of commerce with the United States, to ſend to St. Domingo Engliſh veſſels coming from their own ports, or from thoſe of the United States; or American veſſels ſent to Britiſh colonies, and from thence come to St. Domingo—Decrees:

I. The American ſchooner the Nancy, commanded by Capt. Winſlow Lewis, [illegible] patched from Martinique, in virtue of a [illegible] letter granted by the Preſident of the United States, under date of the 3d June laſt, and which came from Martinique to Cape-Francois, where ſhe has already diſpoſed of her cargo, ſhe ſhall be obliged to depart in [illegible] days, without any excuſe, but may nevertheleſs carry with her the produce of her ſale.

II. Every American and other neutral veſſel, coming from Engliſh ports, either in Europe or America, ſhall not be admitted into the ports of St. Domingo, under any pretext whatever, except in the caſe of the greateſt neceſſity, legally proved, and for the leaſt time poſſible.

III. The Engliſh veſſels having the boldneſs, or the folly to preſent themſelves, under whatever flag, ſhall be ſeized and confiſcated; two-thirds to go to the Republic, and one-third to the captors.

IV. The Ordonnateur in Chief is required to execute and cauſe to be executed the preſent arrete; the Citizens, General in Chief and Commanders of Military Diſtricts, are invited and required to put this meaſure in effect, if they ſhall have occaſion.

The preſent arrete ſhall be printed, addreſſed to the civil and military authorities of the colony, tranſcribed upon the regiſters of the adminiſtrative and judiciary boards, read, publiſhed, and ſtuck up, wherever it ſhall be neceſſary.

Done at Cape-Francois, the 17th Fructidor (Auguſt 30) 7th year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

Signed at the Regiſter of Deliberations,

ROUME, Particular agent of the Directory.

L. BLANCHARD, Sec. Gen. of the Agency.

True Copy.

L. BLANCHARD.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12.

Arrived laſt evening, Ship Anthony Maggin, Capt. Edwards from Embden, which he left the 22d of October. We are ſorry that no papers have been brought from that intereſting quarter, by the above arrival, later than the 27th Sept. which Capt. E. accounts for by ſaying that all regular communication between Embden and other parts of the continent was cut off, and that no Engliſh nor Dutch papers of late dates could be obtained.

The verbal intelligence we have collected from Capt. Edwards, is confirmatory of the lateſt news via Boſton, that in the engagement of the 3d of Oct. the Gallo Batavians loſt ground, but that the Ruſſians and Engliſh loſt by far the moſt men, inſomuch that they held the ground they had taken but two or three days, when they had to make a retreat to avoid being ſurrounded as far as the Helder, where they were entrenching themſelves and making winter quarters. The opinion of American and Britiſh travellers from the interior of Holland, of whom Capt. E. received the above intelligence, was that from the great loſs of the Anglo-Ruſſians on the 3d the antipathy and zeal of the Dutch which had been excited by the cruelties of Ruſſian ſoldiery, and from the ſwarms of French who were pouring from all quarters into Holland, that they would either evacuate even the Helder, or be ſurrounded and made priſoners.

Capt. E. further mentions, that the King of Pruſſia had tranſmitted a ſpirited remonſtrance to St. James's againſt an inſult to his ſovereignty by the Britiſh, who had cut ſome veſſels out of the Ems, within his juriſdiction.

By a veſſel which arrived from England at Embden, a day or two before Capt. E. ſailed he learnt, that commotions had taken place both in England and Scotland, by the militia, who had poſitively refuſed to leave the kingdom.

Arrived this day, ſhip Traveller, Capt. Billaps, 25 days from Jamaica. The Traveller it is ſaid, brings 175,000 dollars in ſpecie.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.

On Saturday ended the Trial of Dr. Benjamin Ruſh againſt William Cobbet, on

between the two nations, cannot fail in that event, to be happily terminated. To produce this end, to all ſo deſirable, firmneſs, moderation, and union at home, conſtitute, we are perſuaded, the ſureſt means.

The character of the gentlemen you have deputed, and ſtill more, the character of the government which deputes them, are ſafe pledges to their country, that nothing incompatible with its honor or intereſt, nothing inconſiſtent with our obligations of good faith or friendſhip to any other nation, will be ſtipulated.

We learn, with pleaſure, that our citizens with their property, trading to thoſe ports of St. Domingo with which commercial intercourſe has been renewed, have been duly reſpected, and that privateering from thoſe ports has ceaſed.

With you, we ſincerely regret that the execution of the VIth article of the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, with Great-Britain, an article produced by a mutual ſpirit of amity and juſtice, ſhould have been unavoidably interrupted. We doubt not but the ſame ſpirit of amity, and the ſame ſenſe of juſtice, in which it originated, will lead to ſatisfactory explanations —and we hear, with approbation, that our Miniſter at London will be immediately inſtructed to obtain them. While the engagements which America has contracted by her treaty with Great-Britain, ought to be fulfilled with that ſcrupulous punctuality and good faith to which our goverument has ever ſo tenaciouſly adhered ; yet no motive exiſts to induce, and every principle forbids us to adopt a conſtruction which might extend them beyond the inſtrument by which they are created. We cheriſh the hope that the Government of Great-Britain will diſclaim ſuch extention, and by cordially uniting with that of the United States, for the removal of all difficulties, will ſoon enable the boards appointed under the VIth and VIIth articles of our treaty with that nation, to proceed, and bring the buſineſs committed to them reſpectively, to a ſatisfactory concluſion.

The buildings for the accommodation of Congreſs, and of the Preſident, and for the public offices of the government, at its permanent ſeat, being in ſuch a ſtate as to omit of a removal to that diſtrict by the time preſcribed by the act of Congreſs, no obſtacle it is preſumed, will exiſt to a compliance with the law.

With you, ſir, we deem the preſent period critical and momentous. The important changes which are occuring, the new and great events which are every hour preparing in the political world, the ſpirit of war which is prevalent in almoſt every nation with whoſe affairs the intereſts of the United States have any connection, demonſtrate how unſafe and precarious would be our ſituation, ſhould we neglect the means of maintaining our juſt rights. Reſpecting, as we have ever done, the rights of others, America eſtimates too correctly the value of her own, and has received evidence too complete, that they are only to be preſerved by her own vigilance, ever to permit herſelf to be ſeduced by a love of eaſe or by other conſiderations, into that deadly diſregard of the means of ſelf defence, which could only reſult from a careleſſneſs as criminal as it would be fatal, concerning the future deſtines of our growing republic.— The reſult of the miſſion to France is indeed, ſir, uncertain. It depends not on America alone. The moſt pacific temper will not always inſure peace. We ſhould therefore exhibit a ſyſtem of conduct as indiſcreet as it would be new in the hiſtory of the world, if we conſidered the negociation happily terminated, becauſe we have attempted to commence it, and peace reſtored becauſe we wiſh its reſtoration. But, ſir, however this miſſion may terminate, a ſteady perſeverance in a ſyſtem of national defence, commenſurate with our reſources, and the ſituation of our country, is an obvious dictate of duty. Experience the parent of wiſdom, and the great inſtructor of nations, has eſtabliſhed the truth of your poſition, that remotely as we are placed from the belligerent nations, and deſirous as we are, by doing juſtice to all, to avoid offence to any, yet nothing ſhort of the power of repelling aggreſſions will ſecure to our country a rational proſpect of eſcaping the calamities of war or national degradation.

In the progreſs of the ſeſſion, we ſhall take into our ſerions conſideration the various and important matters recommended to our attention.

A life devoted to the ſervice of your country, talents and integrity which have ſo juſtly acquired and ſo long retained the confidence and affection of your fellow citizens, atteſt the ſincerity of your declaration, that it is your anxious deſire ſo to execute the truſt repoſed in you, as to render the people of the United States proſperous and happy.

To which the Preſident was pleaſed to return the following ANSWER :

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

THIS very reſpectful Addreſs from the Repreſentatives of the people of the United States, at their firſt aſſembly, after a freſh election, under the ſtrong impreſſion of the public opinion and national ſenſe, at this intereſting and ſingular criſis of our public affairs, has excited my ſenſibility and receives my ſincere and grateful acknowledgments.

As long as we can maintain with harmony and affection, the honor of our country, conſiſtently with its peace, externally and internally, while that is attainable, or in war, when that becomes neceſſary, aſſert its real independence and ſovereignty, and ſupport the conſtitutional energies and dignity of its government—we may be perfectly ſure under the ſmiles of Divine Providence, that we ſhall effectually promote and extend our national intereſts and happineſs.

The applauſe of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, ſo juſtly beſtowed upon the volunteers and militia for their zealous and active co-operation with the judicial power, which has reſtored order and ſubmiſſion to the laws, as it comes with peculiar weight and propriety from the legiſlature, cannot fail to have an extenſive and permanent effect, for the ſupport of government, upon all thoſe ingenuous minds, who receive delight from the approving and animating voice of their country.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States,
December 10, 1799.

Wedneſday, December 11.

The Speaker laid before the Houſe a letter from the Preſident of the Senate pro tem. including a report from the Commiſſioners of the ſinking fund, which was ordered to be printed.

Some difficulties having appeared in the execution of the law for the valuation of lands, &c. particularly in Pennſylvania ; and the Commiſſioners conceiving their power not to extend to the adoption of any other plan than the one pointed out by law —Mr. Harper moved the following Reſolution, viz.

Reſolved, That the committee of ways and means have leave to bring in a bill farther to mend an act entitled, " An Act to provide for the valuation of lands, dwelling-houſes, and for the enumeration of ſlaves in the United States."

Committee of Ways and Means.

Meſſrs. Harper, Griſwold, Otis, Gallatin, Powel, John Brown, Stone, Nott and Platt.

Committee for examining the judiciary ſyſtem.

Meſſrs. Harper, C. Goodrich, Bayard, Marſhall, and Sewall.

Committee of Defence.

Meſſrs. Otis, Nicholas, Edmond, Abiel Foſter, Champlin, Waln, and Hill.

[*VIA BALTIMORE.*]

HAERLEM, October 8.

They write from Amſterdam—To-day the municipality have publiſhed an account, from General De Monceau, that the Engliſh have retreated from Alkmaer, and that the French have taken poſſeſſion ; that great diſorder prevails in the Engliſh army, and that the Ruſſians aſſaſſinate their officers* ; that 800 men who were taken by the Engliſh, are ſent back unexchanged. The priſoners of the enemy ſay, that the battle of the 6th coſt them 6000 men and 15 pieces of cannon. This evening paſſed twenty-three waggons with wounded Frenchmen.

* *One General has ſuffered, which is ſuppoſed to be the cauſe of their retreat.*

Extract of a letter from Alkmaer.

This morning, at 3 o'clock, the Engliſh evacuated our town and retreated to Langendyk, and the Dutch and French troops entered at 10 o'clock. 'Tis remarkable, that the ſame day, in 1572, it was likewiſe retaken.

HAGUE, October 10.

The citizen E. de Piredo and W. E. Van Dompſper, commiſſioners of the executive of the Batavian republic for the organization of an army of armed citizens, have written the following letter to the ſaid executive, dated Haerlem, October 8.

Citizen Directors,

The news which we had the honour to write you this day at noon, are not only confirmed, but this evening a French adjutant-general arrived, with the commandant of this place, Parve, who aſſures us, that the Engliſh and Ruſſians are fighting againſt each other. There is alſo a private letter from Beverwyck ſtating, that the Ruſſians had revolted againſt their officers, and killed ſeveral of them, even *as it is ſaid*, their general, and that this was the cauſe of their precipitate retreat. What is very ſure, is, that the Ruſſian officers priſoners of war, told us this morning, that theſe two days paſt they had no bread, and that great miſunderſtandings exiſt between them and the Engliſh.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 11.

We have received letters from Amſterdam, by which we learn that the armies are engaged again, and that the French are already in Pitten. There have arrived here 507 priſoners, the greater part of whom are Ruſſians. It appears by letters from Alkmaer, that the Engliſh left that town too precipitately, to do it any injury. The requiſitions which were laid in the morning, they had not time to collect.

PARIS, Oct. 14.

All the officers and ſoldiers of the French army in Egypt, have been ſick.—Buonaparte only has reſiſted the unhealthineſs of the climate, and the fatigue of his military labours, to which he had early accuſtomed himſelf.

When the army departed for Syria, it was ſtill in a very good condition. None of the diviſions had been yet viſited by the plague, except the garriſons of Alexandria and Diametta, of which a great many brave fellows have been mowed down. It is ſaid that the plague raged in the Bakery of the former of theſe cities with ſuch violence, that in two days all the Bakers died, which circumſtance deprived the garriſon of freſh bread for ſome time.

It is reported, that the moment when the Directory were writing a letter of felicitation to Buonaparte, upon his laſt victory, they learned that he had landed at Frijus. It is ſuppoſed from this, that his return was not expected by the Directory.

Moreau is here—Buonaparte is expected this evening.

Frankfort, it is ſaid, was taken by the French Oct. 5.

LONDON, Oct. 14—15.

The Inſpector ſloop of war, commanded by Capt. Lock, arrived yeſterday afternoon (14) in Yarmouth Roads from the Texel, whence ſhe ſailed on Saturday afternoon.— This veſſel brings accounts, that there had been ſkirmiſhing every day, between our troops and the enemy ; and that a kind of general action took place on Thurſday laſt, all along the line, in which the enemy were repulſed.

Strong intrenchments, we underſtand, were throwing up at Ryck-down, to cover, it was ſuppoſed, the embarkation of our forces, whenever ſuch a meaſure ſhould be reſolved on.

When the Inſpector left the Helder, it was currently reported there, that 25,000 Pruſſians had entered Holland, but the immediate object of this movement had not been aſcertained. (*Sun.*)

A Cabinet-Council was held yeſterday (14) for the purpoſe of coming to a determination on the queſtion of evacuating Holland. Col. Brownrigg attended, to make known to them all the particulars of the ſituation of the allied armies ; and the reſult was an order for their re-embarkation.

The Colonel and Sir Charles Hamilton ſet out for Holland with the order and inſtructions ; the guards and other troops under orders for that country were countermanded, and meaſures are immediately to be taken, to procure more veſſels for the return of the army. Hopes are entertained, that as the Helder is capable of being ſtrongly fortified, and as we have a number of gun-boats to flank the embarkation, it will be effected with little loſs. It is the only thing, for which we have now to be anxious.

It is rumoured that the French, on re-entering Alkmaar, after the retreat of our troops, burned it to the ground ; probably for having opened its gates to the Allies.

It appears by the papers found in the palace of Tippoo, &c. ſubmitted to Parliament, that the Sultan entered into a treaty, offenſive and defenſive, with France, the object of which was to diſpoſſeſs and divide between them all the Britiſh territory in India ; for which purpoſe Tippoo was " to commence his operations in the heart of the Carnatic, in concert with a French army to be Landed at Port Novo ;" but not waiting their arrival, he was to attack as ſoon as he heard they (the French) were in motion.— It was likewiſe agreed by treaty, dated the 30th July, 1798, and ſigned by Tippoo, that the Portugueſe dominions in India were to be alſo divided between the contracting parties.

His Sicilian Majeſty, in conſequence of the ſervices of Admiral Lord Nelſon, has created him Duke of Bronti, and ceded to him a territory worth 3000l. ſterling per annum.

On the 11th of October, about 800 Ruſſian priſoners arrived at Paris ; ſome on foot, and ſome in carriages.

The concourſe to ſee them paſs, was aſtoniſhingly immenſe.—They were all dreſſed in green, and the officers were only diſtinguiſhed from the privates, by cocked hats and ſmall ſilver bands.

KINGSTON (Jamaica) Oct. 25.

The following Proclamation being of conſequence to the Merchants of this town, has been handed to us for publication :

PROCLAMATION.

Liberty. *Equality.*

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Arrete, declaring that all American and other neutral veſſels, coming from Engliſh ports in Europe or America, ſhall not be admitted into the ports of St. Domingo.

Extract from the Regiſter of the Deliberations of the Agency of the Executive Directory at St. Domingo.

The Agency of the Directory of St. Domingo, conſidering that its Arrtete of the 6th Floreal laſt, for the re-eſtabliſhment of commercial intercourſe with America, was dictated by conſiderations equally uſeful and honorable to both nations, whoſe true intereſts ought to incline them to unite themſelves cloſely, and that the ſame attention ſhould be paid to the majeſty of each Republic—if therefore it is permitted to the enemies of France to benefit by the renewal of commerce with the United States, to ſend to St. Domingo Engliſh veſſels coming from their own ports, or from thoſe of the United States ; or American veſſels ſent to Britiſh colonies, and from thence come to St. Domingo—Decrees :

I. The American ſchooner the Nancy, commanded by Capt. Winſlow Lewis, dispatched from Martinique, in virtue of a ſea-letter granted by the Preſident of the United States, under date of the 3d June laſt, and which came from Martinique to Cape-Francois, where ſhe has already diſpoſed of her cargo, ſhe ſhall be obliged to depart in 12 days, without any excuſe, but may nevertheleſs carry with her the produce of her ſales.

II. Every American and other neutral veſſel, coming from Engliſh ports, either in Europe or America, ſhall not be admitted into the ports of St. Domingo, under any pretext whatever, except in the caſe of the greateſt neceſſity, legally proved, and for the leaſt time poſſible.

III. The Engliſh veſſels having the boldneſs, or the folly to preſent themſelves, under whatever flag, ſhall be ſeized and confiſcated ; two-thirds to go to the Republic, and one-third to the captors.

IV. The Ordonnateur in Chief is required to execute and cauſe to be executed the preſent arrete ; the Citizens, General in Chief, and Commanders of Military Diſtricts, are invited and required to put this meaſure in effect, if they ſhall have occaſion.

The preſent arrete ſhall be printed, addreſſed to the civil and military authorities of the colony, tranſcribed upon the regiſters of the adminiſtrative and judiciary boards, read, publiſhed, and ſtuck up, wherever it ſhall be neceſſary.

Done at Cape-Francois, the 17th Fructidor (Auguſt 30) 7th year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

Signed at the Regiſter of Deliberations,

ROUME, Particular agent of the Directory.

L. BLANCHARD, Sec. Gen. of the Agency.

True Copy.

L. BLANCHARD.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12.

Arrived laſt evening, Ship Anthony Margin, Capt. Edwards from Embden, which he left the 22d of October. We are ſorry that no papers have been brought from that intereſting quarter, by the above arrival, later than the 27th Sept. which Capt. E. accounts for by ſaying that all regular communication between Embden and other parts of the continent was cut off, and that no Engliſh nor Dutch papers of late dates could be obtained.

The verbal intelligence we have collected from Capt. Edwards, is confirmatory of the lateſt news via Boſton, that in the engagement of the 3d of Oct. the Gallo Batavians loſt ground, but that the Ruſſians and Engliſh loſt by far the moſt men, inſomuch that they held the ground they had taken but two or three days, when they had to make a retreat to avoid being ſurrounded as far as the Helder, where they were entrenching themſelves and making winter quarters. The opinion of American and Britiſh travellers from the interior of Holland, of whom Capt. E. received the above intelligence, was that from the great loſs the Anglo-Ruſſians on the 3d the antipathy and zeal of the Dutch which had been excited by the cruelties of Ruſſian ſoldiery, and from the ſwarms of French who were pouring from all quarters into Holland, they would either evacuate even the Helder, or be ſurrounded and made priſoners.

Capt. E. further mentions, that the king of Pruſſia had tranſmitted a ſpirited remonſtrance to St. James's againſt an infringement of his ſovereignty by the Britiſh, who had cut ſome veſſels out of the Ems, within his juriſdiction.

By a veſſel which arrived from England at Embden, a day or two before Capt. E. ſailed he learnt, that commotions had taken place both in England and Scotland, by the militia, who had poſitively refuſed to leave the kingdom.

Arrived this day, ſhip Traveller, Captain Billaps, 25 days from Jamaica. The Traveller it is ſaid, brings 175,000 dollars in ſpecie.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.

On Saturday ended the Trial of Dr. Benjamin Rush againſt William Cobbet, on

action for Slander, in the Supreme Court of this ſtate. The Counſel on the ſide of the Plaintiff were Joſ. Hopkinſon, Moſes Levy, Wm. Lewis, and Jared Ingerſoll, Eſquires. The Counſel for Wm. Cobbett, were Wm. Rawle, Robert G. Harper, and Edward Tilghman, Eſquires. The pleadings on both ſides were lengthy, ingenious and eloquent. The Charge of the Preſident of the Court, Judge Shippen, was elegant, ſenſible and pointed upon the doctrine of libels, and the liberty of the preſs. It was concluded by a bold and decided opinion that the damage in the caſe before the court ſhould be liberal and examplary. The Jury, after an abſence of two hours, brought in a verdict in favour of the Plaintiff of *Five Thouſand Dollars.* The ſatisfaction of a numerous and crouded audience, upon hearing the verdict of the Jury was expreſſed in a manner (unprecedented in the courts of this city) by a ſudden and univerſal clapping of hands.

By the above important and juſt deciſion of an enlightened and honeſt Jury, the precious and ineſtimable property of character is rendered ſecure in Pennſylvania; the energy of our government, and the benefits of law are diſplayed, and public encouragement is held out for Citizens of every deſcription to appeal to LAW for the defence of their innocence, and the happineſs and peace of their families, inſtead of reſorting to brutal violences, or to the diſproportioned injury and crime of murder by duelling, in order to puniſh defamation.

December 18.

Yeſterday morning the counſel for Wm. Cobbett, moved the court for a rule to ſhew cauſe why a new trial ſhould not be granted on the ground of exceſſive damages. The court thought it unneceſſary that Dr. Ruſh's counſel ſhould even reply to the motion, and unanimouſly refuſed the rule to ſhew cauſe.

The verdict then given by the jury is confirmed in the court in the moſt deciſive manner.

About nine o'clock laſt evening, a dreadful fire broke out in Rickett's Circus, corner of ſixth and Cheſnut ſtreet, which ſoon communicated to the adjacent buildings.—the Circus, which was built of wood, was ſoon entirely conſumed, as was the large and elegant Hotel, in the tenure of Mr. James O'Ellers, in Cheſnut-ſtreet. The fine row of new buildings in Sixth-ſtreet were very much damaged, and one or two of them nearly deſtroyed.

The wind blowing from the northweſt ſaved the New Theatre and the other oppoſite buildings. The fire was not entirely extinguiſhed laſt evening at 12 o'clock.

We underſtand the fire commenced by an accident happening to the machinery during the performance of Don Juan, a pantomime attended with extreme difficulty and hazard in its execution, and highly improper to be repreſented even with the moſt ſcrupulous attention to the combuſtibles neceſſarily uſed in the exhibition.

The lateneſs of the hour prevents our giving further particulars in this day's paper.

Mr. MARSHALL.

When this gentleman *firſt* roſe in Congreſs to ſpeak, the following obſervations were made by a reſpectable perſon preſent; they give us a high opinion of Mr. Marſhall's talents and influence.

"The expectation which this great and uſeful man's reputation had excited, was fully anſwered.—The federal phalanx will be found irreſiſtible, with a leader of ſuch ſtrength and proweſs. For ſelection of apt and happy words, for logical reaſoning, and for geometrical concluſions, Gen. Marſhall is confeſſedly pre-eminent."

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13.

Extract of a letter from John Morton, Esq; American consul at Havanna, dated Nov. 14, 1799.

"The Governor has juſt iſſued a proclamation, requiring all ſtrangers to depart hence in two months."

It is ſaid, that upwards of 4000 perſons, who have principally purſued privateering, will be obliged to leave the Havanna in conſequence of the late Proclamation of the Governor—as numbers of theſe renegadeo pirates will ſhape their courſe towards America. It is to be hoped government will ſhew their uſual vigilance on this occaſion, and that maſters of veſſels will be cautious how they bring into our boſoms, villians who have inſulted our nation, crippled our trade, and committed barbarous outrages on thoſe whom treachery or force has given into their hands.

BOSTON, December 20.

A letter from Cape-Francois, Nov. 10, ſays, an Earthquake has ſunk one-third of the city of Gonaives.

WILSON C. NICHOLAS, Eſq; of Virginia, is elected Senator in the Congreſs of the United States, in the Room of Henry Tazewell, Eſq; deceaſed.

The Six Seventy-fours ordered by Congreſs, will be built immediately—At Norfolk, Baltimore, Waſhington, Philadelphia, Boſton, and Portſmouth.

NEWPORT, *December 24.*

The melancholy Event which claims a Tribute from us this Day, has been borne with a Rapidity that leaves us rather to deplore, than to announce it.—The ſilent Dejection and unſpeakable Anguiſh which are painted in the Countenances of all, inform more forcibly than Language can, that the great and good *WASHINGTON* is —*NO MORE!*

The afflicting Intelligence reached this Town on Sunday Morning—The Bells were tolled (with the Intermiſſion of Divine Service) during the Remainder of the Day and Yeſterday, when the Stores were ſhut and a total Suſpenſion of Buſineſs, public and private, took Place.

Theſe Teſtimonies of public Regret, univerſal as they will be, are, however, but faintly expreſſive of the liſtleſs Sorrow which reigns in every Heart, which occupies every Mind, which refuſes Conſolation from the Recollection of paſt Virtues and Services, and repels with Indifference even the fearful Anticipation of the Future.—The ſacred Sorrows of the virtuous and the good, muſt and will have their Courſe!—They are demanded by the Memory of the *MAN* who made himſelf the FATHER OF MILLIONS! THE FOUNDER OF A GREAT NATION! AND WHO FIXED HIS EMPIRE ONLY IN THE HEARTS OF HIS FELLOW-MEN!

By Order of the Moſt Worſhipful PELEG CLARKE, Grand-Maſter of the State of Rhode-Iſland,

ALL Brethren, under the Juriſdiction of the Grand Lodge, are required to wear a Black Scarf on the left Arm, for Nine Days, as a Token of Regret for the Loſs of our late Illuſtrious Brother, *GEORGE WASHINGTON.* *By Order,*

JOHN HANDY, *Grand Sec'ry.*

Newport, Dec. 23d, 1799.

From Claypoole's Philadelphia Daily Advertiser, of the 19th inst.

In the Lower Houſe of Congreſs Yeſterday Mr. Marſhall, in a Voice that beſpoke the Anguiſh of his Mind, and a Countenance expreſſive of the deepeſt Regret, roſe, and delivered himſelf as follows:

"Mr. Speaker,

"INFORMATION has juſt been received, that our illuſtrious Fellow-Citizen, *the* COMMANDER IN CHIEF *of the* AMERICAN ARMY, *and the late President of the United States*, is no more.

"Though this diſtreſſing Intelligence is not certain, there is too much Reaſon to believe its Truth. After receiving Information of this National Calamity, ſo heavy and ſo afflicting, the Houſe of Repreſentatives can be but ill fitted for public Buſineſs. I move you, therefore, they adjourn."

The Motion was unanimouſly agreed to; and then the Houſe adjourned till this Morning, 11 o'Clock.

The mournful Intelligence of the Death of General WASHINGTON, was received early Yeſterday Morning, from Mr. Goode, a Member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives for the State of Virginia. Hopes, however, were entertained it might not be true, as a ſimilar Report received conſiderable Credit about this Time laſt Year.—But the Arrival of the Southern Mail, which was looked for with the greateſt Anxiety, diſſipated all Doubts of the Authenticity of the Event—and announced the too ſudden Departure of this great and good Man.

The General aroſe, as uſual, on Friday Morning laſt, but feeling himſelf indiſpoſed, returned to his Bed, and applied for medical Aid. Doctors Craik and Dick, of Alexandria, and Dr. Brown, of Port Tobacco, immediately attended; but their Exertions were of no avail—the Diſorder terminated in his Diſſolution on Saturday Evening about Eleven o'Clock:—He died in the Sixty-Eighth Year of his Age, of the *Cynanche* or Quinſy.

The Senate alſo adjourned, upon receipt of this Intelligence; as did the Courts of Juſtice ſitting in this City.—The Bells were muffled—and every Countenance depicted the Sorrow occaſioned by a Loſs ſo afflicting and diſtreſſing:—A Loſs which will be long regretted, and make a laſting Impreſſion on the Mind of every Friend to the Liberty and Happineſs of the human Race.

Preparations were making in Baltimore, for the Purpoſe of agreeing upon ſome honorary Tribute to his Memory.—Similar Meaſures will be adopted in this City.

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CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Dec. 23.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Freedom, Greene,	New-York
Dolphin, Barker,	Ditto
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CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Nancy, Borden,	Havanna
Nancy, Pearce,	Antigua
Melintha, Hammond,	Savannah
Gen. Greene, Slocum,	Bermuda
Liberty, Baker,	Leghorn
Gen. Greene, Walden,	Providence
Schooner Halcyon, Pendleton,	Charleſton

FOR SALE, BY

J. RICHARDSON,

At the Poſt-Office,

A great Variety of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

A great Variety of ALMANACKS, for the Year 1800——Among which is One calculated for Newport.

The Old Newport Circulating Library has lately had an Addition of ſome Hundred Volumes, in Divinity, Hiſtory, Voyages, Travels, Novels, &c.

Has juſt received an elegant Aſſortment of Muffs, Tippets, Fur-Trimmings, and Skins of all Colours.

Alſo a good Aſſortment of Paper Hangings.

Newport, Dec. 24, 1799.

C. FOWLER & Company,

HAVE FOR SALE,

40 Tons Swediſh Iron, aſſorted,

400 Bolts Ruſſia and Ravens Duck,

10,000 Wt. Coffee, intitled to Drawback,

10 Hogſheads Sugar,

10 Hogſheads Weſt-India Rum,

2 Hogſheads Virginia Tobacco,

2 Pair 3 Pound Cannon,

Ruſſia Cordage,

Together with a general Aſſortment of Groceries, and a conſtant Supply of Superfine and Common Flour per Quantity, or ſingle Barrel.

Newport, 20th Dec. 1799.

TAKEN UP adrift, on the Weſt Side of this Iſland, ſome Time laſt Week, a CEDAR BOAT—about Twelve Feet Keel—calculated for one Maſt; her Bottom white, two Oars and a Rudder on board.——Whoever is the right Owner of ſaid Boat, may have her again, by applying to the Subſcriber, and paying all Charges.

BOWEN PEARCE.

Prudence, Dec. 18, 1799.

FOR SALE,

A very good Weaver's LOOM.

Inquire of the Printer.

December 24.

action for Slander, in the Supreme Court of this ſtate. The Counſel on the ſide of the Plaintiff were Joſ. Hopkinſon, Moſes Levy, Wm. Lewis, and Jared Ingerſoll, Eſquires. The Counſel for Wm. Cobbett, were Wm. Rawle, Robert G. Harper, and Edward Tilghman, Eſquires. The pleadings on both ſides were lengthy, ingenious and eloquent. The Charge of the Preſident of the Court, Judge Shippen, was elegant, ſenſible and pointed upon the doctrine of libels, and the liberty of the preſs. It was concluded by a bold and decided opinion that the damage in the caſe before the court ſhould be liberal and examplary. The Jury, after an abſence of two hours, brought in a verdict in favour of the Plaintiff of *Five Thouſand Dollars.* The ſatisfaction of a numerous and crouded audience, upon hearing the verdict of the Jury was expreſſed in a manner (unprecedented in the courts of this city) by a ſudden and univerſal clapping of hands.

By the above important and juſt deciſion of an enlightened and honeſt Jury, the precious and ineſtimable property of character is rendered ſecnre in Pennſylvania; the energy of our government, and the benefits of law are diſplayed, and public encouragement is held out for Citizens of every deſcription to appeal to LAW for the defence of their innocence, and the happineſs and peace of their families, inſtead of reſorting to brutal violences, or to the diſproportioned injury and crime of murder by duelling, in order to puniſh defamation.

December 18.

Yeſterday morning the counſel for Wm. Cobbett, moved the court for a rule to ſhew cauſe why a new trial ſhould not be granted on the ground of exceſſive damages. The court thought it unneceſſary that Dr. Ruſh's counſel ſhould even reply to the motion, and unanimouſly refuſed the rule to ſhew cauſe.

The verdict then given by the jury is confirmed in the court in the moſt deciſive manner.

About nine o'clock laſt evening, a dreadful fire broke out in Rickett's Circus, corner of ſixth and Cheſnut ſtreet, which ſoon communicated to the adjacent buildings.—the Circus, which was built of wood, was ſoon entirely conſumed, as was the large and elegant Hotel, in the tenure of Mr. James O'Ellers, in Cheſnut-ſtreet. The fine row of new buildings in Sixth-ſtreet were very much damaged, and one or two of them nearly deſtroyed.

The wind blowing from the northweſt ſaved the New Theatre and the other oppoſite buildings. The fire was not entirely extinguiſhed laſt evening at 12 o'clock.

We underſtand the fire commenced by an accident happening to the machinery during the performance of Don Juan, a pantomime attended with extreme difficulty and hazard in its execution, and highly improper to be repreſented even with the moſt ſcrupulous attention to the combuſtibles neceſſarily uſed in the exhibition.

The lateneſs of the hour prevents our giving further particulars in this day's paper.

Mr. MARSHALL.

When this gentleman *firſt* roſe in Congreſs to ſpeak, the following obſervations were made by a reſpectable perſon preſent; they give us a high opinion of Mr. Marſhall's talents and influence.

"The expectation which this great and ufeful man's reputation had excited, was fully anſwered.—The federal phalanx will be found irreſiſtible, with a leader of ſuch ſtrength and proweſs. For ſelection of apt and happy words, for logical reaſoning, and for geometrical concluſions, Gen. Marſhall is confeſſed y pre-eminent."

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13.

Extract of a letter from John Morton, Esq; American conſul at Havanna, dated Nov. 14, 1799.

"The Governor has juſt iſſued a proclamation, requiring all ſtrangers to depart hence in two months."

It is ſaid, that upwards of 4000 perſons, who have principally purſued privateering, will be obliged to leave the Havanna in conſequence of the late Proclamation of the Governor—as numbers of theſe renegadeo pirates will ſhape their courſe towards America. It is to be hoped government will ſhew their uſual vigilance on this occaſion, and that maſters of veſſels will be cautious how they bring into our boſoms, villians who have inſulted our nation, crippled our trade, and committed barbarous outrages on thoſe whom treachery or force has given into their hands.

BOSTON, December 20.

A letter from Cape-Francois, Nov. 10, ſays, an Earthquake has ſunk one-third of the city of Gonaives.

WILSON C. NICHOLAS, Eſq; of Virginia, is elected Senator in the Congreſs of the United States, in the Room of Henry Tazewell, Eſq; deceaſed.

The Six Seventy-fours ordered by Congreſs, will be built immediately—At Norfolk, Baltimore, Waſhington, Philadelphia, Boſton, and Portſmouth.

NEWPORT, *December 24.*

The melancholy Event which claims a Tribute from us this Day, has been borne with a Rapidity that leaves us rather to deplore, than to announce it.—The ſilent Dejection and unſpeakable Anguiſh which are painted in the Countenances of all, inform more forcibly than Language can, that the great and good *WASHINGTON* is —*NO MORE!*

The afflicting Intelligence reached this Town on Sunday Morning—The Bells were tolled (with the Intermiſſion of Divine Service) during the Remainder of the Day and Yeſterday, when the Stores were ſhut and a total Suſpenſion of Buſineſs, public and private, took Place.

Theſe Teſtimonies of public Regret, univerſal as they will be, are, however, but faintly expreſſive of the liſtleſs Sorrow which reigns in every Heart, which occupies every Mind, which refuſes Conſolation from the Recollection of paſt Virtues and Services, and repels with Indifference even the fearful Anticipation of the Future.—The ſacred Sorrows of the virtuous and the good, muſt and will have their Courſe!—They are demanded by the Memory of the *MAN* who made himſelf the FATHER OF MILLIONS! THE FOUNDER OF A GREAT NATION! AND WHO FIXED HIS EMPIRE ONLY IN THE HEARTS OF HIS FELLOW-MEN!

By Order of the Moſt Worſhipful PELEG CLARKE, Grand-Maſter of the State of Rhode-Iſland,

ALL Brethren, under the Juriſdiction of the Grand Lodge, are required to wear a Black Scarf on the left Arm, for Nine Days, as a Token of Regret for the Loſs of our late Illuſtrious Brother, *GEORGE WASHINGTON.* *By Order,*

JOHN HANDY, *Grand Sec'ry.*

Newport, Dec. 23d, 1799.

From Claypoole's Philadelphia Daily Advertiſer, of the 19th inſt.

In the Lower Houſe of Congreſs Yeſterday Mr. Marſhall, in a Voice that beſpoke the Anguiſh of his Mind, and a Countenance expreſſive of the deepeſt Regret, roſe, and delivered himſelf as follows:

"Mr. Speaker,

"INFORMATION has juſt been received, that our illuſtrious Fellow-Citizen, *the* COMMANDER IN CHIEF *of the* AMERICAN ARMY; *and the late President of the United States*, is no more.

"Though this diſtreſſing Intelligence is not certain, there is too much Reaſon to believe its Truth. After receiving Information of this National Calamity, ſo heavy and ſo afflicting, the Houſe of Repreſentatives can be but ill fitted for public Buſineſs. I move you, therefore, they adjourn."

The Motion was unanimouſly agreed to; and then the Houſe adjourned till this Morning, 11 o'Clock.

The mournful Intelligence of the Death of General WASHINGTON, was received early Yeſterday Morning, from Mr. Goode, a Member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives for the State of Virginia. Hopes, however, were entertained it might not be true, as a ſimilar Report received conſiderable Credit about this Time laſt Year.—But the Arrival of the Southern Mail, which was looked for with the greateſt Anxiety, diſſipated all Doubts of the Authenticity of the Event—and announced the too ſudden Departure of this great and good Man.

The General aroſe, as uſual, on Friday Morning laſt, but feeling himſelf indiſpoſed, returned to his Bed, and applied for medical Aid. Doctors Craik and Dick, of Alexandria, and Dr. Brown, of Port Tobacco, immediately attended; but their Exertions were of no avail—the Diſorder terminated in his Diſſolution on Saturday Evening about Eleven o'Clock:—He died in the Sixty-Eighth Year of his Age, of the *Cynanche* or Quinſy.

The Senate alſo adjourned, upon receipt of this Intelligence; as did the Courts of Juſtice ſitting in this City.—The Bells were muffled—and every Countenance depicted the Sorrow occaſioned by a Loſs ſo afflicting and diſtreſſing:—A Loſs which will be long regretted, and make a laſting Impreſſion on the Mind of every Friend to the Liberty and Happineſs of the human Race.

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Brig Maria, Wood,	Copenhagen
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Nancy, Borden,	Havanna
Nancy, Pearce,	Antigua
Melintha, Hammond,	Savannah
Gen. Greene, Slocum,	Bermuda
Liberty, Baker,	Leghorn
Gen. Greene, Walden,	Providence
Schooner Halcyon, Pendleton,	Charleſton

FOR SALE, BY
J. RICHARDSON,
At the Poſt-Office,

A great Variety of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

A great Variety of ALMANACKS, for the Year 1800——Among which is One calculated for Newport.

The Old Newport Circulating Library has lately had an Addition of ſome Hundred Volumes, in Divinity, Hiſtory, Voyages, Travels, Novels, &c.

Has juſt received an elegant Aſſortment of Muffs, Tippets, Fur-Trimmings, and Skins of all Colours.

Alſo a good Aſſortment of Paper Hangings.

Newport, Dec. 24, 1799.

C. FOWLER & Company,
HAVE FOR SALE,
40 Tons Swediſh Iron, aſſorted,
400 Bolts Ruſſia and Ravens Duck,
10,000 Wt. Coffee, intitled to Drawback,
10 Hogſheads Sugar,
10 Hogſheads Weſt-India Rum,
2 Hogſheads Virginia Tobacco,
2 Pair 3 Pound Cannon,
Ruſſia Cordage,

Together with a general Aſſortment of Groceries, and a conſtant Supply of Superfine and Common Flour per Quantity, or ſingle Barrel.

Newport, 20th Dec. 1799.

TAKEN UP adrift, on the Weſt Side of this Iſland, ſome Time laſt Week, a CEDAR BOAT—about Twelve Feet Keel—calculated for one Maſt; her Bottom white, two Oars and a Rudder on board.——Whoever is the right Owner of ſaid Boat, may have her again, by applying to the Subſcriber, and paying all Charges.

BOWEN PEARCE.

Prudence, Dec. 18, 1799.

FOR SALE,
A very good Weaver's LOOM.
Inquire of the Printer.

December 24.

TO A LADY,

WHO SENT HER LOVER A KISS IN A LETTER.

[From the French.]

THANKS to my gentle, abſent friend!
A *kiss* you in your letter ſend:
But ah! the thrilling charm is loſt,
In *kisses* that arrive by poſt;
That *fruit* can only taſteful be,
When gather'd *melting from the tree.*

FOR SALE,

The Ship FRIENDSHIP, now lying at Capt. GARDNER's Wharf, Burthen 170 50-95ths Tons, American built.—Inventory of her Stores may be ſeen, and the Terms known, by applying to

GIBBS & CHANNING.

Newport, Dec. 10, 1799.

The FARM, late belonging to GEORGE HAZARD, Eſq; in South-Kingſtown, is to be LET.——It is preſumed that no Perſon will apply to hire it, but one that is acquainted with it; and to him any Deſcription will be unneceſſary.

CARDER HAZARD.

Newport, Dec. 7, 1799.

The Borland LOT is to be Sold to any Perſon, immediately applying:—It being the Determination of the Owner, to build on it in the Spring, if not ſold immediately.—There is on it, a large and very valuable Quantity of Wood.

FOR SALE,

A Lot of Land, near the Duck Manufactory——with a ſmall Dwelling-Houſe thereon.—Inquire of the Printer.

December 10, 1799.

This Day Publiſhed,

BY

OLIVER FARNSWORTH,

At his Printing-Office, a few Doors North of the Coffee-Houſe, in Thames-Street,

The *NEWPORT*

ALMANACK,

With an EPHEMERIS,

For the Year of our LORD 1800.

It being the Completion of the Eighteenth Century, and Twenty-fourth Year of American Independence.

Calculated for the Meridian of *NEWPORT*, but will ſerve for any of the New-England States.

CONTAINING,

Beſides the uſual Calculations, a great Variety of New, Uſeful, and Entertaining Matter.

And will be Sold by the Thouſand, Groce, Dozen, or Single.

☞ *Great Allowance made to thoſe who purchaſe Quantities.*

December 10, 1799.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Deſerted from the Rendezvous at Newport, on Monday 18th November laſt, REUBEN SMITH, a Private in the Marine Corps, born in Derby, in the County of Philadelphia, was inliſted in the Town of Springfield (Maſſachuſetts) Sept. 26, 1798, is 25 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6¾ Inches high, light Complexion, light Hair, dark Eyes, and wears Ear-Rings, by Trade a Paper Maker. The above Reward will be given for apprehending and delivering him up to any Marine Rendezvous or Priſon in the United States.

S. W. GEDDES, commanding the Marine Detachment at Newport, Rhode-Iſland.

December 3, 1799.

Deſerted from Fort Adams on Monday the 2d Inſtant, BENJAMIN MOULTON, a Serjeant in the Marine Corps, born in Munſer, in the County of Hampſhire, was inliſted in the ſaid Town of Munſer, Oct. 5, 1798, Twenty-one Years of Age, 6 Feet 1 Inch high, ſallow Complexion, ſhort dark Hair, blue Eyes, a Roman Noſe, and ſlender make—his Occupation a Farmer.—He is ſuppoſed to have on a ſhort light green Coat with a black Cape, blue Pantaloons, and Half-Boots.

All Perſons are forbid harbouring or concealing him, if they with not to incur the Penalty preſcribed by Law, which is 300 Dollars Fine, and 6 Months Impriſonment. —TEN DOLLARS will be given for ſecuring him, and neceſſary Charges paid.

S. W. GEDDES, commanding the Detachment of Marines at Fort-Adams, in the State of Rhode-Iſland.

Newport, December 7, 1799.

NATHAN B. MILLER

Has for Sale,

A few Pipes of BRANDY, of the 5th Proof, *entitled to the Drawback.*—Alſo new Superfine FLOUR, by the Barrel or larger Quantity; and PIMENTO by the Bag.

Oct. 15, 1799.

JOHN & HENRY CAHOONE,

Have for Sale at their Store on Baniſter's Wharf,

BROWN SUGAR by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Havanna Ditto by the Box; 4th Proof Jamaica Rum by the Hogſhead; Molaſſes by the Hogſhead; Flour by the Barrel; prime Pork by the Barrel; Pimento by the Bag; Roſin by the Barrel; Powder by the Caſk; Sheathing Paper by the Hundred; and a few Gin-Caſes.

—ALSO—

LIQUORS, of the beſt Kind, a general Aſſortment, and various other Articles in the Grocery Line, a complete Aſſortment of which they propoſe to be conſtantly ſupplied with.——Fiſhing Parties, Maſters of Packets, Paſſengers, &c. may be ſupplied at ſaid Store on the ſhorteſt Notice, with any Article they may want—and their Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Nov. 4, 1799.

FRESH RAISINS.

A few Caſks for Sale, by

NATHAN B. MILLER.

December 10, 1799.

Lately imported from Canton, in the Ship Semiramis, Capt. SMITH, and for Sale,

By *THOMAS HANDY,*

Freſh TEAS of the firſt Qualities, viz.

GUNPOWDER,
HYSON,
SOUCHONG—and
BOHEA.

Alſo, at his Refinery, at the South-End of Thames-ſtreet, ſingle and double-refined SUGAR.

Newport, 8th October, 1799.

ETHAN CLARKE

HAS FOR SALE,

A few Pipes of excellent Cogniac Brandy; Claret Wine in Boxes, of 2 Dozen in a Box; Bottled Porter and Brown Stout in Caſks; Molaſſes and New-England Rum by Hogſhead; and Anchors, &c. as uſual.

ROBERT LAWTON

Reſpectfully informs his old Cuſtomers, his Friends, and the Public, that he has juſt received, and has for Sale, at his Store in Thames-ſtreet, Three Doors below the Poſt-Office,

AN elegant Variety of faſhionable GOODS, adapted to the approaching Seaſon;—which are, in Addition to his former beautiful Aſſortment of Satins, India Luteſtrings, Modes, Calicoes, Chintzes, Linens, Ladies Hats, &c. &c.

All which Goods will be ſold at a very low Advance.

Thoſe who will pleaſe to call at his Store, he flatters himſelf, will not be diſappointed in the Quality of his Goods, the Prices of them, or the Treatment they will receive.

Newport, Nov. 26, 1799.

NEWPORT and *NEW-LONDON*

New Line of STAGES:

From New-London to Newport, twice a Week, through Groton, Stonington, Weſterly, Charleſtown, and South-Kingſtown, &c.

(FOR THE WINTER SEASON)

—AS FOLLOWS:—

Leave New-London, Mondays and Thurſdays, at 9, A. M.

Arrive at Newport, Tueſdays and Fridays, at 12, A. M.

RETURNING,

Leave Newport, Tueſdays and Fridays, at 2, P. M.

Arrive at New-London, Wedneſdays and Saturdays, at 6, P. M.

EACH Paſſenger pays from New-London Ferry to Narraganſet Ferry, Three Dollars; the Remainder of the Road pays Fourpence Halfpenny per Mile, and are allowed Fourteen Pounds Baggage, each:——One Hundred Pounds extra Baggage pays the ſame as a Paſſenger.

Paſſengers at *Newport* may apply to Mr. *Townſend's*; and at *New-London*, at Mr. *Trink's* Tavern, where the Driver will call previous to his leaving thoſe Places.

ALL Favours will be gratefully received, and thankfully acknowledged, by the Public's obedient and very humble Servants,

PETER CRARY & CO.

Stonington-Port, October 21, 1799.

Juſt Received, and for Sale, by

WILLIAM R. WILDER,

At his *BOOK-STORE* and *CIRCULATING-LIBRARY,*

Nearly oppoſite Meſſrs. Gibbs & Channing's *Store,*

A Large and General Aſſortment of BOOKS & STATIONARY, which will be Sold at the loweſt poſſible Prices.

Among which are,

Large Bibles, of 10 different Kinds.
Small Ditto, per Dozen or Single.
Teſtaments, per Dozen or Single.
Watts's Pſalms and Hymns, per Ditto.
1500 Webſter's Spelling-Books, & 3d Parts.
A general Aſſortment of Accompt Books, Ledgers, &c
Almanacks for 1800, of 3 different Kinds, by the Groce, Dozen or Single.
Sheet Ditto, very convenient for Stores and Compting-Rooms.
Children's Picture-Books, Primers, &c. of 50 different Kinds, by the Groce, Dozen or ſingle.
300 Reams of Writing-Paper, various Sizes and Prices.
Wrapping Ditto per ſingle or Dozen Reams.
Playing Cards by the Groce, Dozen or ſingle Pack.
Slates and Slate Pencils, by the Dozen or ſingle.
Real Dutch Quills, by the 1000 or leſs.
Black and Red Ink-Powder, by the Dozen or ſingle Paper.
A great Variety of Ladies & Gentlemen's Red Morocco Pocket-Books, with and without Inſtruments.
A beautiful Aſſortment of Penknives, Deſk Knives, Folders, &c.
Beſt Iriſh glazed Wafers.
Genuine Dutch Sealing-Wax, Red & Black.
2 Caſes of Engliſh Hats, imported in the Minerva, of the lateſt London *Faſhions.*
A ſmall Aſſortment of Jewelry, Perfumery, &c. &c. with very many other Articles too numerous for an Advertiſement.

☞ Large Additions are made, and are daily making, to his CIRCULATING-LIBRARY.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1799.

N. B. A few Boxes real Havanna Segars.

Juſt Publiſhed,

And for Sale by *WILLIAM R. WILDER,* at his Book-Store, nearly oppoſite Meſſieurs Gibbs & Channing's Store, Thames-ſtreet, Wholeſale and Retail,

The *NEW-ENGLAND*

ALMANACK,

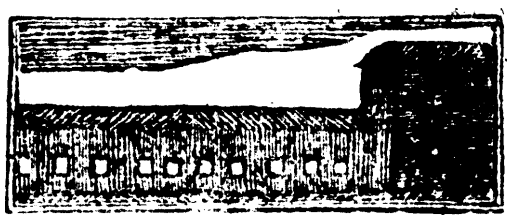
OR,

Ladies and Gentleman's DIARY, for the Year of our LORD 1800.

By ISAAC BICKERSTAFF, *Philom.*

Containing, beſides the uſual aſtronomical Calculations and Tables (which are very accurate) a Variety of uſeful and entertaining Matter.—The Author, in his Preface, gives a conciſe Account of the Old and New Stiles, Reaſons for aboliſhing the Old Stile, and why there cannot be another Leap-Year till 1804.

Newport, Nov. 19, 1799.



DANIEL W. BARKER & Co.

INFORM the Public, that they have lately erected a ROPEWALK at the South End of the Town, where they have for Sale, Boltrope; Cordage and Cables of all Dimenſions; Rigging by the Suit turned out at the ſhorteſt Notice, and manufactured equal to any in the United States.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1799.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

Informs the Public, and his Friends and Cuſtomers in general,

That he has juſt received,

A new Supply of GOODS,—ſuitable for the preſent Seaſon, well aſſorted, by Wholeſale and Retail, cheap for Caſh, in Thames-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. Robert Stevens's.

Newport, 3d December, 1799.

BENJAMIN HILL

Reſpectfully informs his old Cuſtomers and the Public in general, that he has opened a Store next Northward of Meſſrs. Gibbs & Channing's, where he has

AN Aſſortment of WEST-INDIA GOODS, cheap for Caſh.

He alſo continues his BAKING BUSINESS as uſual, on the Wharf below his Houſe—where any Merchant or Captain of Veſſel may be ſupplied with any Quantity of Ship or Pilot Bread, or Crackers, at the ſhorteſt Notice.

Newport, Sept. 17, 1799.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Cuſtomers and others, to his Shop, where a very handſome Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, juſt imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Caſh, as at any Store in the State.

Newport, Nov. 10, 1799.

Juſt received, by the Ship Semiramis, Capt. Jacob Smith, from Canton.

GUNPOWDER
Hyſon
Souchong
Bohea
} Teas, per Cheſt or ſmaller Quantity.
Tea Caddies.
Waiters.
Boglipores.
Fans, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

And for Sale, by

JOHN C. SCOTT.

Newport, June 25, 1799.

BENJAMIN HADWEN

Has juſt received, and has for Sale at his Store in Thames-ſtreet, Corner of the Old Church-Lane,

A freſh Aſſortment of

FALL and WINTER GOODS.

Newport, 2d of 12th Month, 1799.

JOHN THURSTON,

Takes this Method to inform his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has taken the Store on Baniſter's Wharf, lately improved by Mr. *Stephen Pierce* deceaſed, where he has for Sale the following Articles, viz.

BRANDY; Rum; Gin; white and brown Sugars; Flour; Rice; Chocolate; Souchong and Bohea Teas; Muſtard; Codfiſh; an Aſſortment of blue, white and figur'd Queen's Ware; Stone Ware of all Sorts; Egyptian China Tea-Pots and Ink-ſtands; Decanters, Wine Glaſſes, and Tumblers, a great Variety; Barberry and Bees-Wax; Sole-Leather; Bruſhes and Brooms; Cedar Pails; Sieves; Coffee-Mills; Powder, and Shot of all Sizes; Soap; Candles; Lead; Mens' and Womens' Shoes and Slippers; Table Knives and Forks; Penknives; Patent Spoons; Caſes of Razors; Guns; Gun-Locks; Padlocks; Door and Cheſt Locks; Braſs Cocks; Hammers; Money Scales; Steel and Mouſe Traps; Gimblets of various Sizes; Shoe and Buckle-Bruſhes; Shot Moulds; Japann'd Ware; Spectacles; Bed-Cords; Fiſhing-Lines; Fiſh-Hooks, of all Sizes; Poles, Lines, and Hooks, equipped for Fiſhing; ready-made American Colours of all Sorts; Nails of various Sorts; Iron Scrapers; Patent and other Time Glaſſes; Double Battle and other Gunpowder; Drawing-Knives; Nova-Scotia Grindſtones; and many other Articles too tedious to enumerate.

☞ Rice by the Caſk, and Flour by the Barrel.

Newport, Auguſt 5, 1799.

FOR SALE,

A very neat Franklin STOVE, almoſt New.——Inquire of the Printer.

Dec. 3, 1799.

To be SOLD, by

WILLIAM LANGLEY,

At his Shop in Thames-ſtreet,

A general Aſſortment of Joiner's and Carpenter's PLANES, &c. made by JOSHUA WILBOUR, late of this Town:—A conſtant Supply of which he propoſes to keep.

Newport, Dec. 10, 1799.

THOSE Perſons who have Demands againſt the Eſtate of *OLIVER R. WARNER,* Eſq; deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit them to the Subſcribers for Settlement;—and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment to

ELIZABETH R. WARNER,
OLIVER W. WARNER,
} *Exec'rs.*

Newport, Dec. 10, 1799.

One Cent Reward.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, on the Night of 24th October laſt, an Indian Girl, named *Abigail Lewis.*—She is of light Complexion, is about 17 Years of Age, near 5 Feet in Height, and middling thick;—wore away a black Felt Hat, a light Chintz Robe, and a blue Moreen Skirt, and carried away with her all her other wearing Apparel. Whoever will take her up, and deliver her to me, ſhall have One Cent Reward, *but no Charges.*

SAMUEL GARDNER.

Hopkinton, Oct. 26, 1799.

Juſtices Warrants, Executions, &c. for Sale, by the Printer hereof.

TO A LADY,

WHO SENT HER LOVER A KISS IN A LETTER.

[From the French.]

THANKS to my gentle, abſent friend!
A *kiss* you in your letter ſend:
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(FOR THE WINTER SEASON)

—*AS FOLLOWS:*—

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1500 Webſter's Spelling-Books, & 3d Parts.
A general Aſſortment of Accompt Books, Ledgers, &c
Almanacks for 1800, of 3 different Kinds, by the Groce, Dozen or Single.
Sheet Ditto, very convenient for Stores and Compting-Rooms.
Children's Picture-Books, Primers, &c. of 50 different Kinds, by the Groce, Dozen or ſingle.
300 Reams of Writing-Paper, various Sizes and Prices.
Wrapping Ditto per ſingle or Dozen Reams.
Playing Cards by the Groce, Dozen or ſingle Pack.
Slates and Slate Pencils, by the Dozen or ſingle.
Real Dutch Quills, by the 1000 or leſs.
Black and Red Ink-Powder, by the Dozen or ſingle Paper.
A great Variety of Ladies & Gentlemen's Red Morocco Pocket-Books, with and without Inſtruments.
A beautiful Aſſortment of Penknives, Deſk Knives, Folders, &c.
Beſt Iriſh glazed Wafers.
Genuine Dutch Sealing-Wax, Red & Black.
2 Caſes of Engliſh Hats, imported in the Minerva, of the lateſt London *Faſhions.*
A ſmall Aſſortment of Jewelry, Perfumery, &c. &c. with very many other Articles too numerous for an Advertiſement.

☞ Large Additions are made, and are daily making, to his CIRCULATING-LIBRARY.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1799.

N. B. A few Boxes real Havanna Segars.

Juſt Published,

And for Sale by *WILLIAM R. WILDER,* at his Book-Store, nearly oppoſite Meſſieurs Gibbs & Channing's Store, Thames-ſtreet, Wholeſale and Retail,

The *NEW-ENGLAND*

ALMANACK,

OR,

Ladies and Gentleman's DIARY, for the Year of our LORD 1800.

By ISAAC BICKERSTAFF, *Philom.*

Containing, beſides the uſual aſtronomical Calculations and Tables (which are very accurate) a Variety of uſeful and entertaining Matter.—The Author, in his Preface, gives a conciſe Account of the Old and New Stiles, Reaſons for aboliſhing the Old Stile, and why there cannot be another Leap-Year till 1804.

Newport, Nov. 19, 1799.

DANIEL W. BARKER & Co.

INFORM the Public, that they have lately erected a ROPEWALK at the South End of the Town, where they have for Sale, Boltrope; Cordage and Cables of all Dimenſions; Rigging by the Suit turned out at the ſhorteſt Notice, and manufactured equal to any in the United States.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1799.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

Informs the Public, and his Friends and Cuſtomers in general,

That he has juſt received,

A new Supply of GOODS,—ſuitable for the preſent Seaſon, well aſſorted, by Wholeſale and Retail, cheap for Caſh, in Thames-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. Robert Stevens's.

Newport, 3d December, 1799.

BENJAMIN HILL

Reſpectfully informs his old Cuſtomers and the Public in general, that he has opened a Store next Northward of Meſſrs. Gibbs & Channing's, where he has

AN Aſſortment of WEST-INDIA GOODS, cheap for Caſh.

He alſo continues his BAKING BUSINESS as uſual, on the Wharf below his Houſe—where any Merchant or Captain of Veſſel may be ſupplied with any Quantity of Ship or Pilot Bread, or Crackers, at the ſhorteſt Notice.

Newport, Sept. 17, 1799.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Cuſtomers and others, to his Shop, where a very handſome Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, juſt imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Caſh, as at any Store in the State.

Newport, Nov. 10, 1799.

Juſt received, by the Ship Semiramis, Capt. Jacob Smith, from Canton.

GUNPOWDER
Hyſon
Souchong
Bohea } Teas, per Cheſt or ſmaller Quantity.
Tea Cadies.
Waiters.
Boglipores.
Fans, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

And for Sale, by

JOHN C. SCOTT.

Newport, June 25, 1799.

BENJAMIN HADWEN

Has juſt received, and has for Sale at his Store in Thames-ſtreet, Corner of the Old Church-Lane,

A freſh Aſſortment of

FALL and WINTER GOODS.

Newport, 2d of 12th Month, 1799.

JOHN THURSTON,

Takes this Method to inform his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has taken the Store on Baniſter's Wharf, lately improved by Mr. *Stephen Pierce*, deceaſed, where he has for Sale the following Articles, viz.

BRANDY; Rum; Gin; white and brown Sugars; Flour; Rice; Chocolate; Souchong and Bohea Teas; Muſtard; Codfiſh; an Aſſortment of blue, white and figur'd Queen's Ware; Stone Ware of all Sorts; Egyptian China Tea-Pots and Ink-ſtands; Decanters, Wine Glaſſes, and Tumblers, a great Variety; Barberry and Bees-Wax; Sole-Leather; Bruſhes and Brooms; Cedar Pails; Sieves; Coffee-Mills; Powder, and Shot of all Sizes; Soap; Candles; Lead; Mens' and Womens' Shoes and Slippers; Table Knives and Forks; Penknives; Patent Spoons; Caſes of Razors; Guns; Gun-Locks; Padlocks; Door and Cheſt Locks; Braſs Cocks; Hammers; Money Scales; Steel and Mouſe Traps; Gimblets of various Sizes; Shoe and Buckle-Bruſhes; Shot Moulds; Japann'd Ware; Spectacles; Bed-Cords; Fiſhing-Lines; Fiſh-Hooks, of all Sizes; Poles, Lines, and Hooks, equipped for Fiſhing; ready-made American Colours of all Sorts; Nails of various Sorts; Iron Scrapers; Patent and other Time Glaſſes; Double Battle and other Gunpowder; Drawing-Knives; Nova-Scotia Grindſtones; and many other Articles too tedious to enumerate.

☞ Rice by the Caſk, and Flour by the Barrel.

Newport, Auguſt 5, 1799.

FOR SALE,

A very neat Franklin STOVE, almoſt New.——Inquire of the Printer.

Dec. 3, 1799.

To be SOLD, by

WILLIAM LANGLEY,

At his Shop in Thames-ſtreet,

A general Aſſortment of Joiner's and Carpenter's PLANES, &c. made by JOSHUA WILBOUR, late of this Town:—A conſtant Supply of which he propoſes to keep.

Newport, Dec. 10, 1799.

THOSE Perſons who have Demands againſt the Eſtate of *OLIVER R. WARNER*, Eſq; deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit them to the Subſcribers for Settlement;—and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment to

ELIZABETH R. WARNER,
OLIVER W. WARNER, } *Exec'rs.*

Newport, Dec. 10, 1799.

One Cent Reward.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, on the Night of 24th October laſt, an Indian Girl, named *Abigail Lewis.*—She is of light Complexion, is about 17 Years of Age, near 5 Feet in Height, and middling thick;—wore away a black Felt Hat, a light Chintz Robe, and a blue Moreen Skirt, and carried away with her all her other wearing Apparel. Whoever will take her up, and deliver her to me, ſhall have One Cent Reward, *but no Charges.*

SAMUEL GARDNER.

Hopkinton, Oct. 26, 1799.

Juſtices Warrants, Executions, &c. for Sale, by the Printer hereof.